HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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440 Sedang

440 01 p
440 02 p-aspirated[01]
440 03 b-prenasalized
440 04 b-preglottalized[02]
440 05 t
440 06 t-aspirated[01]
440 07 d-prenasalized
440 08 d-preglottalized[02]
440 10 k
[k-labialized][07]
(free)
440 11 k-aspirated[01]
440 12 g-prenasalized
440 13 t/s-hacek
440 14 d/z-hacek-prenasalized
440 17 s
440 18 s-hacek[03]
440 19 m[11]
[m-creaky voice][60]
440 20 m-preglottalized[02]
440 21 m-voiceless[04]
440 22 n[11]
[n-creaky voice][60]
440 23 n-preglottalized[02]

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24 n-voiceless[04]
25 n-palatal
26 n-palatal-preglottalized[02]
27 n-palatal-voiceless[04]
28 eng[11]
[eng-creaky voice][60]
29 eng-preglottalized[02]
30 eng-voiceless[04]
31 l[06]
32 l-preglottalized[02]
33 l-voiceless[04]
34 r-trill[05 06]
35 r-trill-preglottalized[02 05]
36 r-trill-voiceless[04 05]
37 glottal stop[11]
38 h

51 i
53 i-creaky voice[08 11]
55 e
*[epsilon]
57 e-creaky voice[08 11]

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58 epsilon
(tag(+),free)
*/e/
[ash]
(free)
[iota][63]
(free)
60 epsilon-creaky voice[08 11]
61 a
[schwa][61 64]
(allo,neutral)
*/o/
63 a-creaky voice[08 11]
65 u
67 u-creaky voice[08 11]
68 o
*[schwa]
70 o-creaky voice[08 11]
72 o-open
74 o-open-creaky voice[08 11]
75 yod[03 12]
[yod-creaky voice][60]
[yod-nasalized][62]
[yod-creaky voice-nasaliz
60 62
78 w
[w-creaky voice][60]
[w-nasalized][62]
[w-creaky voice-nasalized][60 62]
79 w-voiceless[04]
80 w-preglottalized[02]

440 $a Sedang $b Dak Hmeng $d Mon-Khmer $e Vietnam (Kontum) $f 40,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

440 $a Smith, Kenneth D. $b 1968 $c Laryngealization and De-laryngealization in Sedang Phonemics $d Linguistics 38.52-69 $q informants $r 2 years

440 $a **DIPHTHONGS** $A Smith analyzes the vowel system as containing 23 simple (i.e. non-diphthongal) vowels and 32 diphthongs for a total of 55 contrasting vowels. For both simple vowels and most diphthongs there are plain, creaky voice, nasalized and creaky voice-nasalized contrasting variants. In the Archive we have analyzed Smith's diphthongs as vowel + glide or vowel + vowel sequences. [JL]

440 $a **NASALIZED VOWELS** $A "Nasalization is relatively infrequent, having been found in only twenty-two words." Phonemic nasalization only occurs following the consonants /h/ and /glottal stop/ and, more rarely, following preglottalized or voiceless /r-trill/ and /w/. (p.60f) Nasalized vowels occur only in open syllables or before /t, k, glottal stop/ or a glide. Smith's chart (p.57) indicates that six of the simple vowels occur nasalized, but he does not say which. Examples show /o, a/ and several diphthongs. Creaky voice-nasalized vowels are "very infrequent, having been found in only thirteen words." These vowels occur in the same restricted environment as the other nasalized vowels. (p.61)

440 $a **STRESS** $A Words have one or two syllables, the last being stressed. (p.53)

440 $a SYLLABLE $A C(C)V(C) $A initial CC: C + /l/ or /r-trill/ $A Unstressed syllables are CV. (p.53, 56)

440 01 $A Smith analyzes aspirated stops as C + /h/ clusters. (p.55)

440 02 $A Smith analyzes preglottalized consonants as /glottal stop/ + C clusters. (p.54)

440 03 $A "In some dialects of Sedang /s-hacek/ is pronounced [yod]." (p.54)

440 04 $A Smith analyzes voiceless sonorants as /h/ + C. (p.55)

440 05 $A "/r-trill/ is pronounced with a single or several light flaps of the tongue." (p.54)

440 06 $A Syllable final /l/ has been found in only three words, syllable final /r-trill/ in only one word.

440 07 $A The sequence /k.o/ is sometimes realized as [k-labialized] before /a/. (p.55)

440 08 $A Creaky voice vowels "occur in open syllables or before /m, n, eng/ or a glide." (p.60) Before nasals and glides they could be interpreted as simple vowels followed by glottalized sonorants. Smith says there is contrast between creaky voice vowels in open syllables, and plain vowels followed by /glottal stop/. I can find examples of this contrast for only two vowels, /o-open/ and /e.a/. There are examples of all simple vowels with creaky voice except /u/ and /o/, but Smith's chart (p.57) indicates that all occur. [JHC]

440 11 $A "In most instances where the vowel is laryngealized before a final nasal, the word may be delaryngealized by dropping the laryngealization from the vowel, substituting a final /glottal stop/ for the final nasal and, in some cases, modifying the vowel." Smith indicates that the historical direction of the alternation is from creaky voice to plain forms. The most regular modifications are replacement of /V.m/ by a diphthong ending in /o/ and of /V.n/ by a diphthong ending in /i/. (p.62-65)

440 12 $A Syllable initial /yod/ is found only in loans from Bahnar, French, and Vietnamese. (p.54)

440 60 $A Nasals (/m, n, eng/) and glides are realized with creaky voice after creaky voice vowels. (p.60)

440 61 $A /o/ is reduced to [schwa] in presyllables. Non-reduplicated presyllables have only the vowel [schwa], which is assigned phonemically to /o/ because the latter phone is used in slow speech. (p.66)

440 62 $A Glides (/yod, w/) are nasalized after a nasal vowel. (p.60)

440 63 $A As second element of a diphthong /epsilon/ varies freely with [iota] (i.e. after /i/ or /o/). (p.59)

440 64 $A As second element of a diphthong /a/ is realized as [schwa]. (p.59)